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## THE EVENING BULLETIN

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MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1855.

**THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE ATLANTIC STATES.**—The legitimate commerce between different countries consists in the exchange of products of the labor of the people of those countries. Thus an agricultural country may supply breadstuffs and provisions to a manufacturing one and receive payment for them in manufactured goods, as is the case between the United States and Great Britain. California has furnished gold to the Atlantic States, and these States have supplied her with food and manufactured goods. But it is a significant fact now being made apparent, that California will not only be able to feed her own people with her own agricultural products, but that she will have a surplus for exportation. When this happens, the Atlantic States will be cut off from the receipt of an annual amount of gold equivalent to the value of the agricultural products that they formerly sent to California. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from San Francisco, says:

We have now a new feature in the California markets. It may be well for shippers in the Atlantic States to note the fact. Flour and grain of all kinds can be produced here, even with our high prices of labor, cheaper than they can be raised and transported here from New York. A cargo of Chili flour was sold yesterday for less than \$5 per bbl., after the duties have been paid, which are \$1.35 per barrel. Heretofore Chili has expected us to take her surplus flour, wheat, and barley, but we need them no longer. Good wheat is now selling for 14 cents per lb., barley for 1 cent per lb., and the best of superfine domestic flour for from \$6 to \$8 per bbl. There are more flouring mills than can be profitably employed, and many of them are manufacturing a superior article of flour. The country is full of breadstuffs and we are within three months of harvest of the most promising crop we have ever had. In September next I expect to see wheat selling in this city for 60 cents the bushel, and cargoes of it taken on board the clipper ships in our harbor for foreign markets. The Charmer, 1,500 tons burthen, is now loading with wheat at \$16 per ton for New York, and will sail in about ten days. The Telegraph, same size and destination, is also loading with wheat and flour. The Morning Light will probably be put up for a similar cargo. The Comet is nearly full of hides, horns, and quicksilver. Several vessels are being loaded with grain and breadstuffs for Australia. But for these shipments, prices of many articles would become nearly or quite valueless.

This country seems to labor under a singular difficulty. We are burdened with plenty. If we undertake to produce any necessary of life we soon have it in such abundance that we scarcely know what to do with it. Our population is so small that we consume but little, so we must either ship the surplus or suffer it to waste. I had not supposed until recently that we should be able to export wheat, but I now think we can. Vessels here instead of going 6,000 miles to China for a return cargo will take freight from here at a low price, say \$10 per ton. At these rates, I do not see why, with our fertile soil and favorable climate, we may not successfully compete in the New York market with the wheat-growers west of the Mississippi.

I am well-satisfied there are many articles which California can produce for exportation besides gold.

The increasing ability of California to supply within her own borders and from her own soil the wants of her people is the chief reason why the annual receipts of gold in the Eastern States are diminishing. From this cause alone it is probable that the importation of gold to New York from California will continue to decline, and the people must prepare to meet this new state of things. Fewer foreign goods must be consumed and the imports of them diminished; more economical habits must be introduced, or else general bankruptcy will inevitably follow. We buy from abroad more than we can pay for. The shipment of gold to Europe increases while our supply from the mines is steadily decreasing. To some considerable extent this is attributable to the war in Europe, but there are reasons for it independent of the war, among which are the scarcity and high price of provisions in this country. War always induces a large demand for gold, and the interests of the Allies require that they should have enough for war purposes while cramping the home markets as little as possible. Thus far the amount in the English banks has continued to increase, but there has been an evident effort to set the current of gold from all quarters toward England. The French, Austrian, and English governments require large amounts of gold, and the loan guaranteed for Turkey was paid altogether in gold. It is to be remarked that the exports of gold hence, which were becoming more moderate with the hopes of peace, have suddenly increased and become more active than ever since the dissolution of the Vienna conference. We have the authority of the great Rothschild to the effect that nations at war must have gold, if not at one price, at another, and price is no object. If the English government attempts to maintain specie payments and carry on a long war at the same time, the Uni-

ted States must supply its quota of gold. The question to be solved, however, is, whether the large expenditures that will be necessary will not soon react, and the demand be equalized; or whether hoarding will not as formerly keep pace with the supply? For the coming year the sales of American produce to England will be very large, and there is hope that the diminished demand for provisions in California may be compensated by the wants of the countries that are at war in Europe, if that war shall continue and this country in the coming season is blessed with abundant crops of the different cereals. Our information is that in every portion of the Mississippi valley the breadth of land sown in wheat and oats, and planted in corn, very greatly exceeds, this year, that of any former one. It is said that in the State of Mississippi, if the season proves favorable, there will be Indian corn enough raised to supply the demand in that State without having to purchase as usual from the northwestern States. A bountiful harvest will materially reduce the price of grain, but that will benefit the country, by enabling the breadstuffs to be shipped abroad and thus regulate our foreign exchange by supplying in that way the deficiency of gold.

**[We shall be glad to hear often from the accomplished authoress of the following:**

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]  
**THE LAY OF THE FORSAKEN.**

BY ERNESTINE.

And thou art gone!—  
Hast left me here in solitude to mourn  
Thine absence! Never more, ah! never more  
Will thy dear voice break my list'ning ear,  
Sounding at the still hour of eventide  
Like far-off music of a fairy bell,  
Stealing into the chambers of my heart  
And wakening there a strain of melody  
So wildly sweet it cannot pass away!  
Never again will my eye catch the light,  
Which, beaming from thy soul-like eyes, oft wove  
A spell of fairy beauty round my soul,  
From which it never, never can awake!  
Thou hast been like a sunbeam, yet a cloud,  
Upon my way. Thy coming was as bright  
As sunlight to a fading, drooping flower,  
O'er which the desert's dread circooe swept,  
Bowling it, crushed and withered, to the earth.  
Like the bright shadow of a "child of light,"  
Thy spirit glided to my weary soul,  
And raised my drooping spirits from their depth  
Of natural sorrow to communion with thine.  
My soul has but one image and one dream—  
The former thine, the latter is of thee.  
Ah! would to God that we had never met,  
For, from that hour, my life has been one long,  
Long dream of thee. Thy spirit has entwined  
About my own a strange dark spell I fear  
Can never now be broken. Yet although  
It is so sad oftentimes it sends a thrill  
Of such strange gladness through my very heart  
I sigh to think it must be torn asunder.  
My spirits drop with weeping, and my soul  
Is dark within me. Hope's frail bark is wrecked  
Upon the shoals in the dark fearful gulf  
Of wild despair. No longer now to me  
The future gleams with visions soft and bright  
Of happiness. My soul is weary—lost  
In the wild maze of "dark contending thoughts,"  
Which, like strange phantoms, start into my breast,  
And drive from thence those golden dreams of bliss  
That for long, long and weary months I've loved  
So fondly, sadly, thus to cherish.

Still  
The stars are beaming brightly as of yore.  
Their light so pure, not only my dreary way,  
For all seems strangely desolate and lone.  
Unbeheld now the night-hawk's plaintive song  
Falls on mine ear, for thou, who taught me erst  
Those notes to love, hast gone, and left me lone  
As the sad warbler. Once it was not thus.  
There was a time, whose memory is embalmed  
And placed with sacred care within the heart's  
Most pure and holy temple—a dear hour,  
When, nestled to thy side, with quiet joy  
I've heard thee breath thy low and earnest vows  
Of love unchanging, or, in the serene  
And silent intercourse of soul with soul,  
Have listened to the full, harmonious throbs  
Of thy high, loving heart. Alas! that e'er  
Thee hour should come when I should doubt its truth!

This spell must now forever pass away!  
I've loved thee—yes!—how deeply, purely loved!  
This cannot, cannot be my destiny,  
To lay the heart's rich treasures at thy feet,  
Unseal the spirit's deepest, holiest fount,  
And pour the hoarded gems of feeling pure  
Upon one loved and worshipped idol shrine;  
To bow in meek submission to the will  
Of one I almost deemed a god; to feel  
All that the heart could give to thee was given,  
Then have thee cast it from thy spirit's shrine,  
A worthless gift; the heart, once song, cast back,  
Spurned from the only home it sought, to learn  
The bitter lesson of the world's cold scorn;  
To have thee calmly smile to see each chord  
Arount that heart thrill at thy magic tone;  
To have thee listen to the wild, sad strain  
Of melody that echoes on each string;  
To see thee watch the tendrils of my heart  
Twining about thine own, till, one by one,  
Chilled by the icy coldness of thy heart,  
They tremble quiver, then burst in twain;  
To have thee see them break, then calmly turn  
And seek another love. Why is it thus?  
Have I no pride that thus I willing bow  
A captive! Nay—I will be free—and thou  
Shalt learn that woman's pride is stronger e'en  
Than her most fervent love. I will forget  
Thee! Soon the past, like other fevered dreams  
Of gladness, with its memories of joy  
And sorrow, shall be lost to me forever.  
It may seem hard at first, and I may feel  
Life no longer dear before thee;  
But still my firm resolve is fixed—I can  
And will forget thee. Life no doubt will wear  
A deeper shade of sadness. No glad birds  
Will warble forth their strains of melody  
To cheer my heart; no flowers will spring around  
My future way, and seldom will be seen  
Verdant oasis in life's desert waste.  
And oh! when once my spirit shall be free,  
Never shall man regain the scepter thou  
Hast lost. Love's dream shall pass forever; while  
The chapter of bright blossoms that he wove  
Shall hang in memory's gallery of art,  
A beautiful adornment, to be looked  
Upon, but never worn by woman more.

CEDAR COTTAGE, IND., March, 1855.

**[Major Burr Porter, of Newark, N. J., left that city some months since to join the Turkish army in the contest with Russia. The Newark Daily Advertiser of Tuesday contains a letter from J. Porter Brown, Esq., of the U. S. Legation at Constantinople, dated April 20, in which Mr. Brown states that Major Porter is now serving in a regiment of the Sultan's cavalry at Eupatoria. He is now a *Bin-bashi* (Major), though more correctly a Lieutenant-Colonel, for he commands one thousand men. Omar Pacha and Behram Pacha (General Cavalry) spoke to Mr. Brown, at Balaklava, in warm terms of Major Porter, and he is considered one of the bravest and most efficient of the foreigners in the service of the Sultan.]**

**EXTRAVAGANT HABITS—THE EVILS THEY INFILCT ON SOCIETY—BACHELORS AND OLD MAIDS.**—The evils of luxury have in all time past furnished themes for the pen of the poets, the philosophers, the historians, and the statesmen of every country where letters and learning have been cherished. Each of these different descriptions of writers have descended on the vices, luxury, and extravagance in their own particular vein, mental, moral, social, political, and pecuniary, just as the spirit moved them. We do not intend to inflict on our readers a homily on the vice or folly of extravagant living—all that we propose to do is to call the attention of that most excellent, agreeable, and beautiful class of the readers of the Journal, to-wit (as the lawyers say), the old maids, and the young maids, to the serious injury that the luxurious and extravagant habits of fashionable society inflicts on them. We hold these to be established and well evidenced truths—that all men want to be rich, and all women want to be married. Now one of the first and perhaps the most prominent evils of extravagant habits in society is that they operate to prevent marriage, by deterring men from incurring the expenses incident to that relation of life. Numbers do and will remain unmarried, from necessity artificially created or gratuitously supposed. Young men are constantly doomed to celibacy, not because a marrying income is unattainable by them, but because prejudice, custom, pride, or laziness forbids them to toil for its attainment. By inheritance, or by public employment, they possess perhaps just sufficient to permit them to enjoy the pleasures and amenities of a city life; miscellaneous society stands them instead of a domestic circle—the club supplies the place of home—vagrant and disreputable amours make them unambitious of becoming, and unfit for husbands, and they prefer to rest satisfied with a pleasant, rather than labor for a happy and worthy existence.

There are others who possess ample incomes, or have businesses that would well provide the means for the support of a wife and family in a moderate and genteel mode of living, but with such a mode they are not content. Their ideas of the style and comfort in which it is necessary to live are formed on a conventional and unreasonable standard. They will not condescend to the fancied indignities, or they cannot endure the trivial privations of economy—they will not ask the woman of their choice to share with them any home less luxurious than she has been accustomed to, and they condemn her to live without love, rather than expose her to live without a carriage. God only knows how many noble creatures have their happiness sacrificed to this miserable blunder—how many pine away existence in desolate and dreary singleness, amid luxuries on which they have been dependent, and splendor which confers no joy, who would thankfully have dwelt in the humblest cottage, and been contented with the simplest dress, and have blest the one and embellished the other, if only the men to whom they have given their hearts had possessed less false pride, and more confidence in woman's love, and sense, and capacity of self-abnegation.

But the fault is not always with the men, for there are oftentimes females who fancy that happiness consists in the possession of wealth, and that money and not the man is what they should consider in selecting a husband. Now as the great majority of young men are poor, it is not astonishing that a large number of these fortune-hunting females, being unable to catch a man with a fortune attached to him, have to live a life of single blessedness and withdraw like a lemn in a house where there is neither sugar nor liquors to make it into punch. Many of these victims of vanity bear their sad fate with Christian fortitude and pious resignation and pass into the "sear and yellow" state of old-maidism consoled by religion, amused by pet poll-parrots, poodle-dogs, and tabby-cats, while they find employment for idle hours in making clothes for savages in some far-off land. Another and a less amiable class of these unwedded ladies continue to live in a constant whirl of gaiety, heartless association, and reckless dissipation. Company, cards, and carousals constitute the agencies they employ to dissipate time and drive away thought and reflection; they are ever pursuing pleasure but never find it; they are not happy, because they cannot be contented with what they have, and are constantly striving to obtain what cannot be had.

We do not know that a different state of things will ever prevail, but we would fain hope so. What we desire is to see a higher and more just conception of the materials which really make up the sum of human enjoyment—a sounder estimate of the relative value of earth's possessions—a more frequent habit of divining down through the conventional to the real, and a knowledge of how much refinement, how much comfort and serene content, is compatible with the scantiest means, where there are sense and courage to face the fact and control the fancy. This would reduce the number of spinster who have spoken of and raise into the condition of honored wives the vast majority of those "beautiful lay nuns" (as they have been called) whose sad, unnatural, objectless existence, whose almost wasted powers of giving and receiving joy, it makes one sad to witness.

**[The Belle Sheridan arrived last evening, making the trip in five days and twenty hours, and doing very large way business. To her accomplished clerk, Capt. J. M. Martin, we are indebted for papers and copies of the manifest and memorandum. The Belle returns to New Orleans to-morrow evening.]**

**CULTIVATION OF CORN.**—We infer from the experience of the past two years and from all that has been written upon the subject that the farmers generally have put their ground in better condition for the corn crop the present season than they have done in former years. They should not, however, rest satisfied with this, but they should bestow increased attention on the cultivation. Even should the growing crop prove a large one, the price of corn for the year to come will be high, and will warrant a day or two of extra labor to each acre with the cultivator, in keeping the ground light and mellow. The earth among summer crops should, if possible, be cultivated as soon after every rain as it is in a suitable condition to work, and before a crust is formed upon the surface. This admits of a free circulation of warmth among the roots of the growing crops, and also of the atmosphere, from which a large amount of moisture is derived during the night by condensation on account of the cooler temperature of the soil; and the growth of the crop is hastened in a wonderful degree and often pushed so far forward toward maturity as to escape in a great degree the effects of the summer drought. Indeed, if the cultivation of corn is properly conducted after each succeeding rain and the earth kept constantly light and mellow, a severe drought would but slightly affect the product.

We have no doubt that had the land planted to corn last year been well pulverized in the beginning, and the cultivation thoroughly kept up to the proper period of laying by the crop, the yield in Kentucky would have been more than double what it was. The time for the grain and grass harvest will soon be upon us, and the hire of an extra hand or two in the corn field will be money well invested.

Within a few years there has been a great improvement with some in the method of cultivating corn. Formerly the work was done entirely with the small turning plow, first turning a furrow from the corn and then throwing the earth back, and by repeated plowing earthing up the hills several inches above the level, leaving no suitable pasture for the roots, which would otherwise interlace and fill every inch of space between the rows. Hilling is not essential, as many suppose, for the support of the plant. Nature has provided braces for them with as much care as she has for the support of the oak; and, if the ground is so prepared and cultivated as to admit of proper drainage, no other support will be necessary. Many farmers agree that in the ordinary way of plowing and tilling the corn for the last time, often as late as when the ears are setting, no injury is done the crop by mutilating and destroying the thousands of rootlets which lie in the way of the plow, but rather that the crop is benefited by it. These rootlets are so many mouths by which the plant is fed and sustained; and to destroy them, when it can be avoided, indicates a want of knowledge of vegetable physiology essential to successful farming. It is true that, after all this violence has been done to the roots of the growing corn, if the soil is sufficiently moist it still continues to grow with vigor. This only shows the importance of keeping a *mellow* and *aerated* surface; but this should be obtained by implements better adapted to the purpose than the turning plow. But should the weather prove dry after this last plowing and the destruction of the roots, as is often the case, the blighting effects are too plainly visible—the whole lower leaves of the plants turn yellow and die and it is said the "corn is firing."

Most good farmers remove the front tooth from the two-horse harrow and pass it over the corn rows for the first dressing. The bull-tongue or improved shovel plow with many farmers is now substituted for the turning plow for the first plowing, but Byram's patent *open mold-board* single and double cultivator plows are to be preferred to these; they most effectually pulverize the surface, leaving the soil after its passage through the open bars of the mold-board immediately in the furrow, only inverting so much of it as may be held together by the roots of the grass and weeds. The weeds are in this way so separated from the soil and exposed upon the surface that they readily die. The one or two last dressings of the corn crop should be performed with the five-teeth cultivator; this leaves the ground in the best possible condition to receive the rains without washing the surface and carrying to the valleys below the richer portions of the soil, as is the case upon the hillside plan as practiced with the turning plow. It is also the best implement to use for seeding the ground to rye at the time of the last working of the corn, and if not seeded in this way, leaves the surface in better order for the spring plowing.

According to previous estimates, there are about 1,500,000 acres planted to corn in Kentucky. The average yield in past years per acre was about 37 bushels. Crops planted and cultivated for premiums in this and other States have often equaled 75, 100, and even over 150 bushels per acre. Now, if the method of cultivation which we here propose be adopted, the increased product may safely be estimated at 25 per cent. or 10 bushels per acre. This would add to the aggregate crop of Kentucky the present year 15,000,000—an amount which would amply remunerate the farmer for the extra care bestowed and add immensely to the resources of the State.

**[Mr. Preston, the agent of the Floating Palace, was in this city on Saturday. The Floating Palace will be here in July. It has an entirely new collection of animals, a statue gallery, panoramic views, paintings, and a band of Ethiopian melodists.]**

**AFFRAY AND DEATH.**—Yesterday afternoon a difficulty occurred in the neighborhood of the Mansion House between John McFarland, an Irishman, and a Frenchman named Kuss, about a skiff, which Kuss and two boys had taken possession of. McFarland assaulted Kuss, and the two then clinched, during which McFarland received several stabs. Kuss then shot McFarland with a gun, breaking three ribs, which caused his death. McFarland is said to have been a quarrelsome and worthless fellow. The coroner held an inquest on his body. Kuss went immediately to the jail and surrendered himself.

**[The races on Saturday were very fine, though the track was too heavy for good time. For the first race, three-mile heats, there were three entries, viz: Floride, Frankfort, and Perrett. Frankfort was the favorite before starting his backers freely offered odds on him. He won the first heat in 5:57. Perrett was distanced. The second heat was won by Floride, beating Frankfort a few lengths, in 5:57. Floride was now the favorite, and won the third heat with ease in 6:03.]**

There was a pacing match, one mile and repeat, which was won by Mr. Kidd's horse.

**ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday a son of Mr. Gary, about four or five years old, while playing on the porch in front of the residence of his parents, on Fifth street, between Green and Walnut, fell off, and the temple of his head struck the iron railing of the fence and entered the brain several inches. He hung in that position until relieved by a gentleman who was close by. The little fellow lingered in the greatest agony until about 11 o'clock yesterday, when death put an end to his sufferings.

**MASONIC HALL.**—We are gratified, as doubtless the public will also be, to learn that work has been resumed on the building intended for a Masonic Hall, at the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, in this city. The work had been suspended for a year or more on this building in consequence of a want of funds, but the needful money being now supplied the building will progress to completion this season.

**[The river was rising slowly last evening with 5 feet 8 inches water in the canal. The weather since Friday night has been quite cool. The thermometer on Saturday evening stood at 59. The St. Louis papers of Thursday report the Mississippi at that point, as well as all its upper tributaries, on the rise.]**

**[The stables of 'Squire James S. Lyon, near Jackson, Tennessee, were burned on the night of the 21st ult., together with between 20 and 30 horses and mules, and many valuable agricultural implements.]**

**[In the list of patents granted from the U. S. Patent-Office for the week ending May 17th is one to L. W. Colver, of Louisville, for Seed Planter. This is the second patent granted to Mr. C. for a similar invention.]**

**[We have received from the managers of the Horticultural Exhibition a lot of very fine cherries. We do not know on whose farm they were grown, or we would publish the fact. They are very large, well flavored cherries.]**

**FIRE.**—A stable belonging to Mr. Seibold, between Jefferson

## EVENING BULLETIN.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 4, 1855.

**SOUTHWESTERN AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION—Trial of Mowing and Reaping Machines.**—At a meeting of the board of directors, held on Saturday, the 2d inst., at the counting-house of T. Y. Brent, Son, & Co., the sealed proposals for manufacturing the silver plate to be distributed as premiums at the next annual fair were opened, when, after proper deliberation, it was resolved to accord the contract to Mr. John Kitts, he being the lowest bidder. There were two offerings for the execution of the work, both promising that it should be manufactured by Louisville workmen.

In regard to the time and place of the trial of mowing and reaping machines, nothing very definite was decided upon, although it was pretty generally understood that a place on the Lexington turnpike, some seven miles east of Louisville and near the railroad, will be chosen, and the time will be about the 25th inst., of which due notice will be given.

**THE VIRGINIA ELECTION**—The Richmond Enquirer has reports from all the counties in the State except fourteen, and estimates the majority for Mr. Wise at 11,000 votes.

The Democrats have carried every Congressional district in the State, all the late members having been re-elected.

The next State Legislature, the Enquirer says, will be Democratic by upwards of forty majority.

It has been mentioned that some experiments were about to be made with the Breckinridge cannel coal, with a view of ascertaining its value as a material for the production of illuminating and lubricating oils and paraffine. This examination is now completed, having been made by Wm. H. Ellett, late professor of chemistry in South Carolina, and Alex. H. Ellett, analytical chemist. From a report from the gentlemen named we make the following extract:

Without entering into a detailed account of all the trials made by us, it may be sufficient to state a single result. The decomposition of the coal was effected by the use of highly heated steam brought directly into contact with the coal, and the following was obtained—the yield in crude oil amounting to at least 40 per cent. of the coal. In this, as in other similar experiments, a considerable loss of the more volatile products was sustained, from causes which can be easily obviated in operating upon a large scale and with more perfectly constructed apparatus. But taking 40 per cent., the amount actually obtained, as the maximum, we should have from a ton of coal—

\* Illuminating oil ..... 20 gallons.  
\* Lubricating oil ..... 52 do  
Oily paraffine ..... 7.2—79.2 gals.

All of these substances require to be purified before they can be thrown into the market. The processes by which this is effected are simple and cheap. The precise amount of loss attending the purification can only be ascertained by working on a large scale. We feel justified, however, on the strength of authentic private information in our possession as to the result of similar operations in Scotland of the products of the Boghead coal, in stating it as our conviction that the purified produce of one ton of the Breckinridge coal will not be less than—

\* Pure illuminating oil ..... 15 gallons  
\* Pure lubricating oil ..... 35 do  
Solid paraffine ..... 18.75 lbs.

In purifying, a portion of the lubricating goes into the illuminating oil. This accounts for the discrepancy in the two tables.

The report states that the value of these products may be safely estimated at between forty and fifty dollars in the American market. The estimated cost of distilling and purifying the products of a ton of coal is from five to six dollars. It is expected that works on a scale sufficiently large to produce a thousand gallons a day, can be erected for twenty thousand to thirty thousand dollars.

The Paris correspondent of the Globe says:

I learn from a private source that, in answer to the address presented to the Emperor by the Poles in Paris, to congratulate him on his escape from Pianori's pistol, his Majesty replied in the following unmistakable terms: "I am deeply moved by the sentiments expressed in your address. I expected such a manifestation from you. Hitherto I have not been able to do what I could have wished for your country, but the march of events may now permit me to hope that I may be useful to you, in continuing the work commenced by him whose heir I am." I am informed that the "cadres" of the Polish legion are being fast completed; but there are striking symptoms that the impending Polish movement is to be entirely notional, and not confined to the Czarotyrski party, which, however respectable and patriotic, is but a party.

**About Longevity.**—The census of 1850 shows that the oldest person living in the United States was 140. This person was an Indian woman, residing in North Carolina. In the same State was an Indian aged 125, a negro woman 111, two black females 110 each, one mulatto male 120 and several white males and females aged from 106 to 114. In the parish of Lafayette, Louisiana, was a female black, aged 120. In several of the States there were found persons, white and black, aged from 110 to 115. There were in the United States in 1850, 2,555 persons over 100 years. This shows that about one person in 9,000 will be likely to live to that age. There are now about 20,000 persons in the United States who were living when the Declaration of Independence was signed, in 1776. They must necessarily be about 80 years old now, in order to have lived at that time. The French census of 1851 shows only 102 persons over 100 years old; though their total population was near 36,000,000. Old age is, therefore, attained among us much more frequently than in France.

**Unfortunate Affair.**—Yesterday about one o'clock P. M., at the corner of Main and 12th streets, a personal difficulty occurred between David F. Groomes and James H. Saunders, which resulted in the death of the latter. They were saddle and harness makers, and had been quarreling at the place of their business about a trifling affair connected with their work. Groomes fired a revolver, the ball taking effect in Saunders's head.—*Richmond Enq.*, Thursday.

The steamer *Sylvestre Webre*, Captain Weaver, bound for a plantation on the Amite river, laden with lumber, bricks, &c., for the erection of a sugar-house, struck a snag on the 22d ult., when five miles above the mouth of the Amite, and immediately sunk. It is thought that by removing the deck-load of lumber the boat will be raised.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 19th has the following in relation to the health of that city:

With such an atmosphere as now surrounds us, occasioned by a five months drought, and the scarcity of water to drink, a certain class of diseases would prevail in Montpelier in France, or on the White Mountains in New Hampshire. That diarrhea and bowel complaints should be extensively prevalent at this time is not at all to be wondered at; every man, woman, and child in New Orleans knows the fact; and it would subject us to rebuke and ridicule were we, using the usual stereotype style of newspapers, to make the announcement that New Orleans is in the enjoyment of the same degree of health usual at this season of the year.

Happily we have no yellow fever, but, as we have before observed, there are more abdominal diseases prevailing than usual. As it is almost demonstratively certain that the cause for the prevalence of these diseases is known and can be traced, with the removal of the cause the effects must cease. Diarrhea and other kinds of bowel complaint are almost exclusively confined to those districts that are beyond the water limits, and where the residents have been in the habit of drinking cistern water. The cisterns of the city are exhausted, and recourse is had either to river or well water; the change has very naturally produced a derangement in the bowels and stomachic organs.

We know of a very worthy family in Bouligny in which there were five deaths. The cisterns being empty, they had been drinking river water in which Indian meal had been mixed, and the vessel containing it exposed to the sun until fermentation commenced. That death ensued drinking such vile stuff is not to be wondered at. A couple of families living in the immediate neighborhood, but who are drinking cistern water, have escaped without a single case having occurred.

To the Editors of the Louisville Bulletin:

TISHOMINGO CO., Miss., May 29.

Gold has recently been discovered near the residence of John J. Dickinson in Marion co., Ala., a few miles from the line of Walker co., and a little north of the 34th degree of north latitude. It is supposed to extend over a considerable portion of the country, and more than half the land in the county is yet vacant and subject to entry under the graduation law to actual settlers at 12½ cents per acre. It is said to be one of the healthiest and best watered portions of the United States, with considerable quantities of iron and stonecoal of the best quality. There is also abundance of water power for machinery. The land is generally fertile and well-timbered. One of the adjoining countries on the east (Walker) contains inexhaustible beds of stonecoal. In the rush of emigration to Texas and Arkansas this portion of the country has been passed round and overlooked.

**TERIBLE HAIL STORM.**—The severest hail storm that ever visited this section of country passed down the east side of Keowee river, in the afternoon of Friday, the 18th inst. It extended about two miles in width, and raged with great fury, killing hogs, fish, birds, fowls, and insects; maiming and bruising the cattle, and stripping vegetation of every vestige above ground. The growing crops, with the exception of corn, is completely ruined. We are informed that, on the third day after its fall, the hail was from one to two feet deep, and in many places six feet. The average depth on a level, after the storm, was four inches.

We are informed by several persons that the largest hail-stones measured ten inches in circumference, and others four inches in length. It fell with such force that the boards on several houses were split to pieces, and that now the stench arising from the decaying vegetable matter is very offensive.

We are indebted to the kindness of W. J. Parsons, Esq., for a small carpet-bag full of the hail, gathered up on yesterday (the eighth day after its fall). Some of the stones were as large as guinea eggs, and had been taken from an open field, the thermometer standing at 90 during the two days past. The storm extended from the mountains in North Carolina east.

PICKENS (S. C.) COURIER.

**THE BLOCKADE OF CUBA REMOVED.**—Official information has been received at Washington that the state of siege in Cuba, its islets and adjacent keys, as well as the blockade of all the coast, has been raised. This siege had existed for upwards of three months, having been proclaimed on the 12th of February.

Another decree dissolves the military commission instituted by proclamation of February 13, 1855, for the purpose of trying persons accused of conspiracy, treason, and rebellion against the State, arson, and highway robbery; and directs the removal of cases pending before that commission to the ordinary tribunals having cognizance.

A third decree permits those whose business requires them to travel on the island to resume the use of the licenses therefor, to be issued as usual by the Governor or head of the police for one year, which saves a large and very important class from much molestation.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

WASHINGTON, May 31.

I learn from an authentic diplomatic source that letters by the last arrival show that active operations are to be suspended before Sebastianopol, and that Gen. Pelissier is to force the Russians to a conflict in the field.

General Canrobert's ill-health is probably not the only reason for his resignation of the command of the army. He has always, it is said, felt it due to Pelissier that he should have the command, because he is his (Canrobert's) senior by ten years, and because he is the "best decorated" officer of France.

There is another reason that I might surmise. Canrobert has the credit of having put the army in the best possible condition for an open fight. He feels that he has won all that can be won of military fame, in this war in the Crimea, and reserves himself for a better chance.

**Lynched.**—A light-fingered gent, named Johnson, who recently worked in a blacksmith shop in Westport, and who it seems could not distinguish with any degree of accuracy matters pertaining to the rights of property, having hired as a teamster in one of the trains about leaving Westport for New Mexico, (mis)took several pistols and other small articles for his own. The case came before his fellow teamsters, and Johnson came up beside a wagon wheel. The case was tried and the culprit tied. Sundry wagon-whips were brought into requisition, when he was whipped with a heavy good will by those of his fellow-travelers whose good name he would tarnish by the reflection it theft must cast upon the character of teamsters generally. The court-room was the open prairie, a mile or two from Westport.

**Unfortunate Affair.**—Yesterday about one o'clock P. M., at the corner of Main and 12th streets, a personal difficulty occurred between David F. Groomes and James H. Saunders, which resulted in the death of the latter. They were saddle and harness makers, and had been quarreling at the place of their business about a trifling affair connected with their work. Groomes fired a revolver, the ball taking effect in Saunders's head.—*Richmond Enq.*, Thursday.

*Squatter Sovereign*, May 25.

**EXPORTATION OF COIN.**—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, of Friday evening, has the following in its money article:

It is probable that nearly half a million of dollars will go out by the Arago on Saturday, and upwards of one million by the Boston steamer of next week. The demand for money is so light, that the banks could spare a further amount of coin readily, if it were required. Early in the year, it was said that if the exports of gold continued, the specie reserve in banks would go down to \$5,000,000. The exports have continued, quite as large as was anticipated, and the specie in banks is upward of \$15,000,000. We shall very likely continue to ship specie largely for years to come. As long as the supply from California keeps on at the rate of forty or fifty millions annually, we think it far better for the permanent prosperity of the country that at least two-thirds of it should be exported.

The securities of the following banks are advertised for sale by the Auditor of Indiana, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of New York, on Thursday the 28th day of June at 12 o'clock M:

Traders' Bank, Nashville; Bank of Attica, Attica; Public Stock Bank, Newport; State Stock Bank, Logansport; State Stock Bank of Indiana, Peru; Bank of Bridgeport; Bank of North America, Morocco; Bank of Albany, New Albany; Orange Bank, Poseyville, consisting of Indiana 5 per cent stocks; Atlantic Bank, Jackson, consisting of Indiana 2½ per cent stocks; Elkhart County Bank, Goshen, consisting of Indiana 2½ per cent, Louisiana 6 per cent, and Virginia 6 per cent bonds.

**CARPETING.**—The number of interments in New Orleans for the week ending on the 27th ult. was 381, of which 202 were from cholera. The True Delta says:

The report for the past week shows, admissions 241, discharges 170, deaths 46, and patients remaining 532. There has not yet been a single case of yellow fever in the hospital, and we have not yet heard of any in private practice. For several days past pretty frequent cases of cholera have presented themselves. The disease is of a universally violent character, and runs its course in a very brief period of time. The cases are mostly in the upper and rear portions of the city, where people have been forced, in consequence of the prevailing drought, to use river water, instead of cistern or rain water.

**THE RECENT TORNADO.**—We learn from a gentleman who has just returned from the scene of the recent tornado near this city, that the accounts which we published at the time, startling as they seemed, fell far short of the reality. Our informant started from a spot a short distance from where the house of Mr. Page stood, and traced its progress backwards.

All along the line of the tornado are scattered the evidence of its immense destructive force.

Pieces of clothing torn to shreds, pieces of household furniture generally broken at the joints and in some instances strangely twisted, large boards and beams of timber are strewn over the country for miles. The boards are generally in narrow strips. The beams are in many cases much wrenched and twisted.

From these facts, added to those that a large and strongly built house was carried up in the air and completely demolished, its beams rent asunder, and the very stone foundation upon which it stood, removed from its place, we must come to the conclusion that the force of the tornado was perfectly irresistible.

**Chicago Tribune.**

**INSTANTANEOUS FIRE ENGINE.**—Mr. Guthrie, the inventor of the instantaneous fire engine, gave an exhibition of his invention to the city authorities in the hall of the court-house a few days ago, which was quite successful. We have on a former occasion explained the *modus operandi* of this invention, which our space today will not permit us to repeat. Briefly, it consists in applying strong atmospheric pressure to the water in a series of pipes and the placing of hydrants in such a position around the different blocks of buildings in the city that from them water can be thrown to any spot on the block. No other engine will be necessary than the one now at the water-works. The water-pipes now in use will answer every purpose, with the addition of pipe leading from them to the hydrants. Two hydrants or water-plugs on each side of a block will be sufficient for every purpose. A fire then breaking out, say on Clark street, opposite the Tribune office, the signal is given by the man on the court-house steeple to the man at the water-works, who simply turns a spigot. A hose is attached to the hydrant, and as quickly as that can be done a stream of water is let into any desired height.

The cost of testing the invention will be trifling, and we think it would be well to give it a trial.—*Chicago Journal*.

**STAMPEDE OF SLAVES—Their Owner Assaulted.**—We heard yesterday of an outrage committed in Bourbon county, in the vicinity of Orange Grove. Three negroes belonging to Mr. Byrnes, a farmer in that vicinity, had been observed on several evenings to mysteriously absent themselves from their owner's premises, and on Wednesday night they were watched by a son of Mr. Byrnes, who saw them in a secluded spot, about half a mile from the house, in conversation with a couple of white men, with whom they remained talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of this occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and despatched the son to a friend, who resided about ten miles from his plantation, for assistance; the negroes, in the mean time, suspecting something, stole off, and were followed by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and their master, in the melee, was severely handled, being left senseless on the sward. The slaves, in the mean time, made tracks for the Ohio river, where they crossed about ten miles below this city, and are supposed by this time to be out of the influence of the fugitive slave law. Mr. Byrnes, Jr., arrived here yesterday morning, but came to the conclusion that he was too late to effect any good.

Received this morning by F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth street, near Market.

**COUNTRY MERCHANTS CAN BUY**

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods lower of POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH, 455 Main street, at any time, and at a low price.

**NEW STYLE SOFT HATS, WHITE, BLACK, AND**

pearl, just received by express, expressly for city trade.

Those in want of a superior Hat of this description should give us a call.

POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH, 455 Main st.

**THE MOST ELEGANT WHITE BEAVER HATS EVER**

manufactured can be procured of POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH.

**OUR STYLE OF DRESS HATS FOR SUMMER WEAR**

surpass all others in sueness of material and beauty of POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH, 455 Main st.

**SUMMER STYLE STRAWS AND PANAMA**

we have an extra quantity of Leghorn and Panama Hats for ready sale.

POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH, 455 Main st.

**POSSIBLY THE FIRST IN THE WORLD**

of this kind ever made.

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**NEW STYLE SOFT HATS**

By express, a superstock of super black Leghorn Hats at very reduced prices.

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# EVENING BULLETIN.

## NEWS ITEMS.

The subscriptions at Cincinnati to the Lexington and Danville railroad amounted to \$70,000 on Friday; \$30,000 are yet to be raised.

Seven hundred and fifty Mormons left Pittsburgh a few days ago for Salt Lake. They will probably arrive to-day.

**Hurricane at Pontotoc.**—A terrific hurricane passed over Pontotoc, Miss., on the 27th ult., doing considerable damage. One dwelling house was blown down, shade trees were uprooted, and the damage to the wheat, corn, and cotton crops was immense. The storm extended from twelve to fifteen miles. Fortunately no lives were lost.

**Negroes Burned to Death.**—A fire occurred on the plantation of Col. A. H. Pegues, of Lafayette, Miss., by which a negro cabin and a colored woman and her three children were burned.

Cass county, Mo., was visited by a tornado on the night of the 16th ult.

**A Desperate Murderer.**—The murderer Parks, who is confined in Cleveland jail, and is to be hanged on Friday next, is a most desperate villain, from all accounts. He has made several attempts at escape, including murder in his programme of operation, but has fortunately been foiled in each. On Saturday last, the turnkeys found three pounds of powder secreted in a cell, and learned from other prisoners that it was the intention of Parks to blow up the jail, by pouring the powder into a crevice in the wall and firing it with a slow match. There was also found in a stove pipe a key which would unlock every cell in the jail. The wretch has also attempted suicide ineffectually. We may expect to hear of his dying a coward's death finally.—*Buffalo Dem.*, Wed.

**Wheat Crop.**—A gentleman who has been traversing the country the past two weeks, informs us that he never saw better wheat crops anywhere. The farmers have commenced cutting it, and will soon have some of the product in market, we hope.—*Memphis Whig*.

The wheat crop never was better. The early kind is nearly ready for harvesting. Corn is very promising. Cotton is not so good, but the prospect is very fair.—*Little Rock Whig*, May 25th.

**Burglary and Robbery.**—About dark, on Sunday evening, the jewelry and fancy store of Mr. Joseph Hufty, on Camp street, was entered by means of false keys, and robbed of jewelry, the value of which is variously estimated at from \$10,000 to \$18,000. As yet no clue has been found to the robbers. They are supposed to belong to a gang of Sicilian thieves and murderers with which our city is infested, and who have committed many daring burglaries within the last few months.—*N. O. Pic.*, May 28.

The following letter from Col. Preston appears in the Times of yesterday. The Times "hopes that Col. Preston may yet be induced to make the canvass."

To the Editors of the Louisville Times:

LUISVILLE, June 1, 1855.  
GENTLEMEN: Many friends, irrespective of party, knowing my views to be opposed to the organization and policy of the Know-Nothings, have warmly urged me to become a candidate for re-election to Congress from this district. I have stated that I would consider the proposition and give them an answer by the 1st of June. After reflection upon the subject, I do not think I am the appropriate person to make the canvass, and therefore decline the invitation.

The old Whig party by which I was elected is disbanded. A new organization, which proposes to introduce questions of religious belief as criterions for office, and to repeal the naturalization laws under which we have lived from the beginning of our Government, with the single exception of the Federal interregnum under Adams, when they were extended to fourteen years, has arrayed itself in the field of politics. In addition, we find that the new party maintains an ominous silence in relation to the rights of the Southern States, which should fill every patriotic heart with fear. I have ever been and yet am inflexibly opposed to such principles.

The regularly nominated Democratic ticket is the only opponent in the field against this new party. It is clear that it cannot achieve success unless, as in Virginia, by the aid of honest and fearless Southern Whigs, who will not be absorbed in secret fraternities, and who desire no ambiguous alliance with Northern Know-Nothings.

Their aid has given the first check to this new party and annihilated its prestige of victory.

But, with these facts, before us, it cannot be concealed, that the main body of the opponents of the Know-Nothings is composed of Democrats. It is natural they should desire their candidate not only to be the representative of their sentiments upon these topics, in opposition to the Know-Nothings.

I do not mean to say that this would be required as the terms of support, but I have heard it suggested as requisite to concentrate the full energy of opposition. Indeed, it has been intimated that an acquiescence in the policy of the Democratic administration might be necessary to give force and coherence to the movement.

Standing in the attitude I occupy, I could only consent to make the race as an independent candidate, free from all pledges whatever.

From these reasons I am convinced that in order to achieve success and combine the party, it is better for the Democracy to select a candidate from their own ranks, and trust to him the advocacy of their cause. For my own part, my belief is decided that the Know-Nothing movement is as transient as its growth has been sudden. As between the Democracy and itself my choice is quickly made, but I feel that I best consult my own dignity, and relieve myself from all suspicions of unworthy motives, if at the same time I frankly avow my determination to support the principles of the party, I decline its honors. All that I ask is the privilege to sustain by my vote the wise, great, and nobly liberal principles upon which I know the Republic is founded, and by the faithful observance of which I am profoundly conscious that the social respect and political prosperity of the nation can alone be secured.

Permit me to return my heartfelt thanks to those friends, both Whigs and Democrats, who have so generously offered to give me their warm support.

I remain, with respect,  
W. PRESTON.

MARRIED,

On the 6th ult., in Dallas, Texas, by the Rev. John Noble, J. H. HARVEY, Esq., to Miss MARGARET ELLEN BOGART, daughter of Hon. Samuel Bogart, all of Collin county.

DIED.

On Sunday morning at half-past 11 o'clock, JOHN GEORGE, son of Edward and Emily Gary, in the fourth year of his age.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, of Saturday.]

**KENTUCKY EPISCOPAL CONVENTION—Second Day, Morning Session.**—The Convention met at 10 o'clock. A. M. Bishop Smith presided. Prayer by Rev. Mr. McMurphy, of Washington, and Mr. Merrick, of Paris. The calling of the roll and reading of the minutes were dispensed with.

The following, offered by Mr. McMurphy, was adopted:

**Resolved.** That the secretary be authorized to publish 1,000 copies of the journal and dispose of them in the usual way.

**Also, resolved.** That the treasurer of the diocese be authorized to pay the sexton of Trinity Church, Covington, the sum of \$10 for his attendance.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Harlow, the thanks of the Convention were presented to the brotherhood of the P. E. C. diocese, Kentucky, for their invitation to visit their rooms.

The brotherhood of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the diocese of Kentucky, is composed of clergymen and laity of the diocese, which meets at Louisville, for the purposes of practical systematic benevolence, burying the dead, visiting the sick, relieving the poor, furnishing an open and free reading-room for the young, and circulating religious books. This is an interesting feature of the Church, giving system and organization to its benevolence.

Rev. H. M. Denison, of Louisville, presented the following:

Whereas a committee was appointed at the last Convention to take into consideration the affairs of Shelby College, and to confer with Rev. Dr. Walker and the trustees of the College upon the subject, and whereas that committee, after a thorough consideration of the affairs of the College, arrived at a conclusion satisfactory alike to Dr. Allen and to the Board of Trustees; therefore—

**Resolved** That this convention do endorse and approve the action of that convention, in substance, as follows:

1st. In the opinion of this convention, the debt due to the Rev. Dr. Walker should be paid to the extent of the available resources of this convention for that purpose.

2d. That as our only available means for the satisfaction of Dr. Waller's just demands, the proceeds of the sale of the college property and of the lottery shall be devoted to that object.

3d. **Resolved**, however, that if, by the sale of the lottery policy within three months of the present date, money enough can be raised to meet and extinguish the debt, this convention do not order the sale of the college.

4th. That, in consideration of the arrangement, Dr. Waller do release this convention from all demands against it.

5th. **Resolved**, That in the mean time the administration and conduct of the students of the Institution be continued upon the principles at present controlling them, which principles this convention do most heartily approve and commend.

Pending the discussion of the above, the convention took a recess to give audience to the Bishop's annual address and for the administration of the Holy Communion. The Bishop's address is quite lengthy, and gives concisely the condition of the various churches throughout the State, &c.

The convention then adjourned.

**Afternoon Session.**—Convention met at 3 o'clock—Rev. Mr. Craik called to the chair. The convention resumed the discussion of the preamble and resolutions presented at the morning session by Rev. Mr. Dennis, but which were finally withdrawn for the purpose of affording an opportunity to Rev. Mr. Craik to present the report of the committee, appointed at the last annual convention, and which reads as follows:

This report was drawn up by Hon. Garrett Davis.

The committee appointed at the last Convention to take into consideration the affairs of Shelby College, and to confer with the trustees of Shelby College, with the Rev. Dr. Waller, and with the trustees of the town of Shelbyville, report that on the 6th and 7th of September last, they assembled in the vestry-room of Christ Church, Louisville—all the members of the committee being present, except James M. Bullock, Esq. After earnest and patient investigation of the whole subject committed to them, the committee unanimously adopted certain resolutions, to which the Rev. Dr. Waller gave his unqualified assent. The same resolutions were subsequently laid before the Board of Trustees of Shelby College, and received their entire approbation. By the passage of the resolutions from one of these bodies to the other, they have been unfortunately lost, and the precise words cannot now be given. The committee therefore decline to report the resolutions to this Convention, but the members now present concur in stating that they established the following principles:

1st. That the debt due to Dr. Waller, and recognized in several mortgages from the Trustees of the College to Dr. Waller, ought to be paid at as early a day as practicable.

2d. That the only resource for the payment of this debt and the only security of Dr. Waller for his advances is the college property, and the lottery scheme already embraced in the mortgages aforesaid.

3d. That to make this property as available as possible for the reimbursement of Dr. Waller, the Convention ought to retain the legal title of the property, and authorize the conduct of the college by Dr. Waller or by those whom he may appoint, until he can make an advantageous sale of the property.

The report was received and the committee discharged.

The preamble and resolutions of Rev. Mr. Dennis were represented to the Convention.

The discussions which here followed between several members of the Convention was very warm.

Col. Stevenson, of Covington, finally made a motion that the report of the committee and the resolutions of Mr. Dennis be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report this (Saturday) morning.

Here the Convention adjourned until 8 o'clock, P. M.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: As a party interested, I think there is no impropriety in inquiring if it is reasonable to appropriate the public money for procuring a clock to be placed on the Baptist Church, corner of Walnut and Fourth streets. If the writer of this is correctly informed, there is to be placed, without any cost to the city, on a church but a few steps distant from the one named, and at a much greater elevation, a clock much superior to the one proposed to be placed on the Baptist Church at the public expense. Now it may be worth inquiring in these times, when taxes are already so enormous, whether it is fair in the city government to burden taxpayers still further for an object which, for the reason stated, will be of little or no public utility. Economy in spending the people's money was never more necessary or more loudly called for than at present.

A TAX PAYER.

SILVER AND PLATED WARES—Silver Plate, Spoons, Plated Castors, Cups, Goblets, Spoons, Forks, Knives, &c., all warranted goods as cold coin: Plated Walkers, Castors, Fruit Baskets, Forks, Spoons, &c.

—Old Silver and Gold Wares made to order.

—Old Silver and Gold Wares at highest prices, ap 30 d&b&w.

WM. KENDRICK, 71 Third st.

LOUISVILLE, June 4.

Flour contains dull at \$9 25 for good superfine.

100 lbs Rio coffee at 10@10%; 100 lbs sugar at 6@, refined at \$4 50; 100 lbs molasses at 33c, 80 lbs do at 34c; 20 lbs sugarhouse at 37c.

Sales 64 coils rope at 7c.

50 lbs lard oil at 7c.

100 lbs lime at 8c.

50 lbs cement at \$2.

A sale of 53 tons No. 1 Tennessee pig iron at \$30, 6 mos.

250 bushels batting sold at 10c.

Sale of 800 bushels oats from store at 8c.

Sale of 100 lbs prime timothy hay from store at \$20 50, 30 bushels top mixed at \$10.

Sale of 60 lbs tobacco—I at \$6 45, 5 at \$6 30@ \$6 95, 37 at \$6 55, 6 at \$7 @ \$6 35, 4 at \$8 @ \$6 10, 5 at \$8 55, 20 at \$8 65, and 2 at \$9 60 and \$10; also, private sale of 32 lbs hams inferior to hams and fine manufacturing leaf at \$6 40@ \$7 50, and \$10 @ \$11, and 52 and 112 lbs Ky. manufactured at 20@22c, 55 lbs do do 19c, by one house for Detroit and Cincinnati. The same parties contracted to deliver 900 lbs manufactured tobacco, 225 pkgs per month, commencing with June, for North Ohio Ohio.

CINCINNATI, June 2, 2 P. M.

Floors quiet at \$9. Whisky 31c. Provisions are dull—bacon sides at 8c@8c packed. Barrel lace is dull at 9c. Lard is held at 11c. Butter dull at 12@14c. Cheese dull at 8c. Groceries are quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, June 2, 2 P. M.

The river is falling slowly. The weather is cold and cloudy. Fires and overcoats are necessary for comfort.

CINCINNATI, June 2, 2 P. M.

Memorandum.—Steamer Empress left New Orleans May 26, at 9 o'clock, P. M., with 335 tons freight and full of passengers, did all the way business offered, and discharged freight at sun-down landings—243 cabin and 163 deck passengers on the trip. Embled in port for Louisville. 26th—met Belle Sheridan at Jefferson City. 27th—Alvin Adams at head of Morgan's Bend, Antelope at Fort Adams. 29th—Sultana at Lakeport Head, Niagara at Napoleon. 30th—R. J. Ward below Helena, Beaumont at Illeens Island. 31st—Twissell and Peter Tellow at Joe Cockles' bar, Bullion bullet at Lanes' Bend June 1—A. L. Shotwell at Cumberland dam, Empire at Shawneetown.

Memorandum.—Steamer Belle Sheridan left New Orleans on Monday, the 23rd ult., at 7 P. M. In port for Louisville and Alvin Adams. Met Antelope at Shipping 37th—Sultana at Diamond Island, Niagara's Island 100, R. J. Ward and Ben Franklin at Island 84. 31st—met Peter Tellow at Faddy's Hen and Chickens, T. C. Twissell at Island 40. June 1—Fanny Bell at Island 21, Shotwell at Hickman, 24—Empire at Cottonwood, 3d—David White at Hughes' bar. Made she run to Natchez in 22 hours, including landings and 2 woodings. Made 53 business landings and lost 3 hours by storm. Arrived at Portland Sunday, June 3d at 3 P. M. Had 59 way and 66 through cabin passengers, and 73 way and 23 deck passengers.

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